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By PHILLO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows: Three Dollars a year, in advance. Single copies, five cents. The paper is continued, (except at the option of the subscriber) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Letters addressed to the Editor, must be so marked, or they will not be attended to.

TRADE WITH MEXICO.

In the Senate of the United States, January 25. The senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, on the 11th inst. to authorize the President to cause a road to be marked out from the frontier of Missouri to the confines of New Mexico, and making appropriations therefor. The bill having been read through.

Mr. Benton rose and said, that the petitions presented by the inhabitants of Missouri, and the communication derived from Mr. Storrs, had proved the existence of an inland trade between the valley of the Mississippi and the internal provinces of Mexico. They had shown also, he said, the dangers to which the trade was subject, from Indian depredation on the way, and arbitrary exactions after it arrived. The Indians, prone to robbery and murder, attacked and pillaged the caravans, the Provincial authorities, separated by an immense distance from the parent government, imposed arbitrary duties on the merchandise imported. To relieve the trade from those dangerous impositions, the citizens of Missouri had addressed themselves to the Congress of the United States, and claimed the interposition of its powerful protection. They have asked, said Mr. B. among other things, for the right of an unmolested passage, protected by treaty stipulations, through the territories of the intervening tribes, and for the appointment of agents, with suitable powers, to reside at Santa Fe and Chihuahua. In deciding upon these requests, the committee to whom the subject was referred, and whose organ I have the honor to be, have held it to be their duty to inquire strictly into the value of the trade for which protection is sought, the probability of its continuance, and its effect upon the social and political, as well as upon the commercial relations of the two countries. They have inquired, accordingly, and finding the results to be favorable to the object of the petitioners, they have instructed me to report the bill which has been read at your table.

The question being now put, "Shall this bill pass?" I feel myself, said Mr. B. called upon by the novelty of its propositions, by my position as chairman of the committee which reported it, and, above all, by the relation in which I stand with respect to those who are chiefly interested in its passage, to state the reasons which induce me to give an affirmative answer to that question.

First, then, Sir, said Mr. B. it does seem to me that the trade between Missouri and Mexico is sufficiently valuable to merit the favor of the national protection. It opens a new and extensive market for the cotton goods grown and manufactured in our own country; a market not circumscribed by the walls of a town, or the shores of an island, but spreading over an area of a million of square miles. The seven internal provinces are equal in extent to seven of the principal kingdoms of Europe put together. They are large enough to give rise and outlet to a river washing more territory than the Danube. The Rio del Norte, which traverses sixteen parallels of latitude, and finds in three provinces only, in those called Eastern, an ample space in which to unfold its enormous length. The resources of this extensive region are rich and various. The mountainous districts abound with furred animals; the plains with mules, horses, and cattle; and the central parts with gold and silver mines. The population, exclusive of that description of Indians which the Spanish call "Indios Brava," amounts to 600,000 souls, and increases with the rapidly only known to new countries, where manners are simple, the means of subsistence abundant, and land a free gift to all that will take it. The trade of a people inhabiting a country so vast, possessing resources so rich, and increasing in numbers as rapidly as ourselves, must doubtless be valuable. It has already yielded, for the present year, \$190,000, in gold and silver coin, and bullion, and precious furs; and this sum, although considerable in itself, is only a beginning, and an earnest of what may be expected when the trade is protected and carried to the extent of which it is capable.

The trade promises to be permanent. The internal provinces are naturally dependent upon the valley of the Mississippi

for their supplies of foreign goods. They bind upon each other for more than a thousand miles. The Red River, the Arkansas, and the Kansas, furnish different lines of water communication; and the land route is free from obstruction to the march of wagons and carriages, and abounding with the means of subsistence for men and horses. This interior region, so open to access from the valley of the Mississippi, is almost unapproachable from every other side. It is separated from Mexico, proper, by distance, by deserts, and by mountains. It is cut off from the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by the same barriers. Its interior position has acquired for it the emphatic title of "provincias Internas," and induced the Kings of Spain to favor it with a government of itself, independent of the Vice Kings of Mexico. To aggravate the evil of such a position, is the want of navigable rivers. The Rio del Norte, though magnified by the Spaniards by the imposing titles of "Bravo" and "Grande," is yet only brave in a war upon sand, and only great in the distance which it runs. Of the two thousand miles which it displays in length, no more than four or five hundred, and these towards its head, are fit for navigation; all the rest is choked up with sand. Akin to this evil is another—the want of convenient sea-ports. The internal provinces may be said to be without sea-ports. Guaymas, in the gulf of California, is small in itself, not readily approached, and separated from the valley of the Rio del Norte, by some hundred leagues of distance, and the lofty ridge of Sierra Madre. And Bernardo and Galvezton, on the coast of Texas, are nothing but anchorages, and separated by great distances from the rich and populous provinces. Vera Cruz, Tampico, Alvarado, and Acapulco, are about as far off as our Pittsburg is from the town of Santa Fe. They are as far off in measured miles, and about ten or twenty times further in the difference of transportation. From the Mexican ports, the whole route to Santa Fe, is over land, and the backs of mules the only means of conveyance. From Pittsburg, the entire distance, with the exception of a mere fraction, is a water line of river navigation. Look at the maps. See the Ohio running a thousand miles direct from Pittsburg towards Santa Fe; then see the Kansas, the Arkansas, and Red river, running directly from it, and meeting the Ohio in the central channel of the Mississippi. Thus not only St. Louis and the towns on the Missouri river, but those on the Ohio, and even those on the sea board of the Atlantic states, are nearer to Santa Fe than either Vera Cruz, Acapulco, or any other Mexican port. But the decision of the question does not depend upon a view of the maps. It is already solved. Merchandise which is now carried from Missouri to the internal Provinces, is the same which had been previously brought down the Ohio from the Atlantic ports and factories. The cotton goods thus carried out, bear the stamps of Arkwright and Watt, and are the same which, after paying the cotton grower for the raw material, and leaving a profit in the hands of the manufacturer, the first, second, and third sellers, and given employment to numerous carriers, are still sold at another profit in the Internal Provinces, and yet sold so low as to drive out of market every competitor from the Mexican ports. This fact, so important to the legislator, is vouched by Mr. Storrs, who informs us that the arbitrary duty imposed by provincial authority, upon American importations, was imposed at the instance of the traders from the Mexican ports, to enable them to contend with those who derive their supplies from the seaboard of our north Atlantic States. Allied by nature, the Internal Provinces are now allied in fact, with the valley of the Mississippi. For ages they had been separated by the power of man. The jealousy of despotism had raised between them a barrier of interdicts, more impassable than walls of stone or brass. But Liberty has raised her head, and the barrier is overthrown. Our adventurous citizens enter, and, unless checked by the government, they will make the inland trade to Mexico as permanent as are the localities and the liberties of their countries.

To the people of the West, I know this trade to be an object of the greatest value. Their own interior position cuts them off from foreign commerce. The Mexicans are their neighbors, and the only foreign power with whom they can trade. It is one of the few sources from which they can derive the precious metals. The coin already brought in, constitutes the circulating medium of the country in the western parts of Missouri. It is paid into the offices for public lands, and then comes into the coffers of the government, whose protection it now solicits.

But it is not the West alone which is benefited by this trade. The North and the South participate in her profits. The South grows the cotton, the North works it up, and the West exports it; thus displaying one of the most beautiful operations of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, mutually dependent upon, and mutually aiding each other.

That the trade will be beneficial to the inhabitants of the Internal Provinces, is a proposition too plain to be argued. They are a people among whom all the arts are lost—the ample catalogue of whose wants may be inferred from the lamentable details of Mr. Storrs. No books! no newspapers! Iron a dollar a pound! cultivating the earth with wooden tools! and spinning upon a stick! Such is the picture of a people whose fathers wore the proud title of "Conquerors;" whose ancestors, in the time of Charles the Fifth, were the pride, the terror, and the mode of Europe; and such has been the power of civil and religious despotism in accomplishing the degradation of the human species! To a people thus abased, and so lately arrived at the possession of their liberties, a supply of merchandise, upon the cheapest terms, is the least of the benefits to be derived from a commerce with the people of the United States. The consolidation of their republican institutions, the improvement of their moral and social condition, the restoration of their lost arts, the development of their national resources, are among the grand results which philanthropy anticipates from such a commerce.

[To be concluded in our next.]

United States Congress.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.—Mr. Benton, from the committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States, in relation to the concentration of the Indians, at some point beyond the river Mississippi, made a report, accompanied by a bill on the subject.

On motion, it was resolved, that a committee be appointed, to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and of notifying the persons elected of their election.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill "for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies." The question pending was the motion by Mr. Lizzwell, to strike out the third section of the bill.

A long debate arose on this motion; and when the question was taken, the senate decided to strike out the section, by a vote of 37 to 10. The senate then adjourned.

Feb. 2.—The bill to authorize the sale of unserviceable ordnance, arms, and military stores, was read the second time; and Mr. Jackson communicated a letter from the Secretary of War, containing information on the subject matter of said bill; which was read; and on motion by Mr. Mills, it was ordered that the bill and letter be referred to the committee on military affairs, to consider and report thereon.

The several appropriation bills which this day passed the House of Representatives, were received and read.

The bill to remit the duty on books, maps, and charts, imported for the use of the Library of Congress, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The remainder of the day was consumed in discussing, in detail, and amending the bill for the suppression of piracy.

Feb. 3.—The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to suppress Piracy in the West Indies—the amendment proposed by Mr. Smith (granting aid to merchantmen to arm) being still pending.

This amendment was rejected, after considerable debate. The discussion of the bill continued till the usual hour of adjournment; when no final question being taken, the Senate adjourned.

Feb. 4.—Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, submitted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, a statement showing the amount of specie, bullion, and jewels, transported by the public armed ships of the U. States, authorized to be employed by an act of the 20th August, 1822, entitled 'An act authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy,' giving, in detail, the ports from whence the vessels sailed, and the time of sailing; the ports where the articles were delivered, and when delivered, and the amount of freight accruing, and to whom paid; and that there be also furnished to the Senate, copies of the instructions given by the commander of the forces authorized by the aforesaid act, to the subordi-

nate officers of the squadron, in relation to the receipt or transportation of specie, bullion, and jewels, in the several vessels under his command."

Three messages were this day received from the President of the United States; one relative to the act of the legislature of Virginia, incorporating the Ohio and Chesapeake canal company; another relative to the U. States Mint; and the third relative to the alterations lately effected in the treaty between the United States and the Bashaw of Tunis—(which treaty was published in the last week's Carolinian.)

The Senate was engaged the remainder of the day, in the discussion of the bill for the suppression of piracy.

Feb. 7.—The committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives "making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1825," reported the same with some amendments.

The bill "for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies," having been read the third time, on the question "Shall the bill pass?" it was determined in the affirmative, without a division.

On motion, the blank in the bill was filled with the sum of \$500,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Feb. 1.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the appropriations for the service of the Department, for the year 1824, showing the amount appropriated under each specific head, the amount expended under each, and the balance remaining unexpended, in the Treasury, on the 31st December last.

The committee on military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the pay of the Sergeants of the army of the United States, and for other purposes; which was read twice and committed, and ordered to be printed.

The House was engaged the balance of the day in discussing and arranging the details of the bill making appropriations for the support of government during the year 1825.

Feb. 2.—An act making appropriations for the support of the Government for the year 1825, was read a third time and passed.

An act making appropriations for the Military service of the United States, for the year 1825, was read a third time and passed.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year 1825, was read a third time and passed.

The House went into committee of the whole, on the rules to be observed when the house shall be called on to ballot for President; and after a long discussion, the house at a late hour, adjourned.

Feb. 3.—Mr. Call, of Florida, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether either of the Judges of the District Courts of Florida have received fees for their services, not authorized by law; and, if any, what other mal practices have been committed by the said Judges, or either of them, and that the said committee be authorized to compel the attendance of persons, and the production of papers, to promote this investigation, which was agreed to.

The Speaker, (Mr. Clay) rose from his place, and requested the indulgence of the House for a few moments, whilst he asked its attention to a subject, in which he felt himself deeply concerned. [This subject was the affair between Mr. Clay and Mr. Kremer, a notice of which will be found in another part of our paper.]

Feb. 4.—The committee on the judiciary, reported a bill from the Senate, without amendment, entitled An act to provide for the security of public money in the hands of Clerks of Courts, and Attorneys, and Marshals and their deputies; which was read and referred.

The Speaker's appeal to the House.

On motion, the House then resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Forsyth to refer the communication of the Speaker to a Select Committee.

On which there arose an animated debate, which occupied the house till half past four o'clock.

The motion of Mr. Forsyth to commit the communication of the Speaker to a committee, was finally adopted, by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 125, Nays 69.

The committee was ordered to consist of seven, and to be appointed by ballot.

Feb. 7.—The committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes, with in the United States, which was read twice, and committed, and ordered to be printed.

The committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to authorize a subscrip-

tion for stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, which was read twice, and committed, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Poinsett offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That an immediate representation ought to be made to the Captain General of Cuba, setting forth the losses and injuries inflicted upon the property and persons of the citizens of the United States by pirates, issuing from that Island and retiring thither with their plunder, and calling upon him to cause on demand immediate measures to be taken for the punishment of these marauders, and for the prevention of future atrocities by them.

Resolved, That if the Captain General should delay to adopt such measures, the President of the United States ought to concert with the maritime powers, erected in the commerce of the West Indies, efficient means of extirpating the pirates that infest those seas.

Mr. Poinsett said, that he was induced to offer these resolutions in order to bring to the view of the House what he believed to be the only means of suppressing piracy in the West India seas.

Mr. Forsyth moved to lay the resolutions on the table, and to print them; which was agreed to.

MR. CLAY.

House of Representatives, Feb. 8.

The Speaker, (Mr. Clay) rose from his place, and requested the indulgence of the House for a few moments, whilst he asked its attention to a subject, in which he felt himself deeply concerned. A note had appeared this morning, in the National Intelligencer, under the name, and with the authority, as he presumed, of a member of this House from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Kremer) which adopted, as his own, a previous letter, published in another print, containing serious and injurious imputations against him, and which the author avowed his readiness to substantiate by proof. These charges implicated his conduct, in regard to the pending Presidential election; and the respectability of the station which the member holds, who thus openly prefers them, and that of the people whom he represents, entitled them to grave attention. It might be, indeed, worthy of consideration, whether the character and dignity of the House itself did not require a full investigation of them, and an impartial decision on their truth. For, if they were true, if he were capable, and base enough to betray the solemn trust which the Constitution had confided to him; if, yielding to personal views and considerations, he could compromise the highest interests of his country, the House would be scandalized by his continuing to occupy the chair with which he had been so long honored in presiding at its deliberations, and he merited instantaneous expulsion. Without, however, presuming to indicate what the House might conceive it ought to do, on account of its own purity and honor, he hoped that he should be allowed respectfully to solicit, in behalf of himself, an inquiry into the truth of the charges to which he referred. Standing in the relation to the House, which both the member from Pennsylvania and himself did, it appeared to him that here was the proper place to institute the enquiry, in order that, if guilty, here the proper punishment might be applied, and, if innocent, that here his character and conduct may be vindicated. He anxiously hoped, therefore, that the House would be pleased to direct an investigation to be made into the truth of the charges. Emanating from the source which they did, this was the only notice which he could take of them. If the House should think proper to raise a Committee, he trusted that some other than the ordinary mode pursued by the practice and rules of the House would be adopted to appoint the Committee.

The Speaker having concluded his observations and called Mr. Taylor to the Chair, in his place—

Mr. Forsyth, of Ga. rose, and said, he hoped that the address of the Speaker would be entered on the Journal, and that the document, to which he had referred, should be laid on the table; and that he address and the document would be referred to a committee of nine members, to be chosen by ballot.

Mr. Kremer, of Pa. rose, and said, if, upon an investigation being instituted, it should appear that he had not sufficient reason to justify the statements he had made, he trusted he should receive the marked reprobation which had been suggested by the Speaker. Let it fall where it might, Mr. K. said, he was willing to meet the inquiry, and abide the result.

Mr. K. moved that the "card" of the honorable Speaker, referred to in "another card," should also be referred to the committee, and entered on the Journal of the House.

After remarks from several other members, the question was loudly called for, and was taken on ordering the address of the Speaker to be entered on the journal, and decided in the affirmative. Mr. Condict, of New Jersey, then moved to postpone the further consideration of the remaining proposition (for the appointment of a committee, &c.) until to-morrow. Which motion was agreed to, and the subject postponed until to-morrow.

From English and French papers received at the office of the Charleston Courier:

The Turkish frigates employed boats with grappling irons to carry off the Greek fire-ships when they came too near.

The British Cabinet is employed in discussing two important topics—one, whether or no, to assist the Greeks—the other, the long agitated Catholic emancipation question.

The city of London is about to assert its right to church patronage in Ireland, where it owns extensive estates.

The Grand Seigneur has issued his firman, prohibiting the Bible in the Turkish Empire. Orders have been extended to the frontiers of Russia to prevent the Polish Jews from entering that country.

The Greek Government has sent a letter to the daughter of Lord Byron, giving an account of her father's death, and of his services to Greece—and recognizing her as the Child of Greece.

A Portrait of Washington Irving has been engraved in Paris.

A genealogical controversy exists in Scotland, in relation to the Lineal descendants of Sir Wm. Wallace. The descent supposed to be correctly claimed by Sir C. Ross, of Samington.

1900 were subscribed at Shrewsbury, to build a kennel and stable for the Shropshire hounds—666 for the sufferers in the Manchester Manufactory!

The cost of travelling in the Stages from Glasgow to Carlisle, 120 miles, is only 13 shillings.

Twenty thousand new houses had been built in London during the last year.

An ox, which gained the first premium at the Bath and West of England Society, weighed, when slaughtered, 16 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs. Another ox, which was the competitor, weighed 1 ton, 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. A cow, which obtained the prize, weighed 18 cwt.

Mr. Campbell has announced his intention of resuming his Lectures on Poetry in the New Monthly Magazine.

Lord Byron's suppressed Correspondence has been published at Paris.

The demand for Brussels lace was so great in England, that the manufacturers were unable to furnish a supply.

PARIS, DEC. 14.

The additional particulars which have come to hand of the flood at St. Petersburg, are terrible, and surpass all conception. The dead bodies of seven thousand persons have been taken out of the houses, and eight thousand are still missing. Had the inundation taken place at 11 o'clock at night, the desolation would have been much greater.

The city presented a most frightful spectacle; all the provisions are destroyed, and a great scarcity is anticipated during the winter. Five leagues around the city, were inundated. A whole village near Catherineoff was swept away.

An arrival at New York brings London papers of the 3d January, containing nothing more important than the subjoined.

The following interesting letter, written the morning the Diamond was stranded, and addressed to the Consignees of the ship at Liverpool, was forwarded to the owner in this city by the Amethyst, arrived at Boston. From this it appears that only seven of the passengers, and a part of the crew, were lost.

"I am concerned to inform you that the ship Diamond, bound from New York to Liverpool, was stranded about 3 o'clock this morning on St. Patrick's Causeway, in the Bay of Cardigan, between Barmouth and Harlick, and that the masts and rigging are only to be seen. Three of the crew are lost and about seven passengers. Part of the cargo of cotton and pot ashes, begin to come on shore. The Captain and first mate are lost, so that the second mate, of the name of Russell, is the only person who can give any information on this unfortunate business."

NEW YORK, JAN. 16.

West Indies.—We yesterday received a file of Montego Bay papers to the 18th of December. A bill has passed the Jamaica House of Assembly to contract for a loan of half a million sterling in Great Britain, on behalf of the Island of Jamaica. The bill gave rise to much debate. One of the members was in favor of rejecting the bill, and proposed that the Legislature should raise the money by laying a tax of ten per cent upon all persons receiving any salary, grant or emolument whatever from the public treasury.

In the House of Assembly, Nov. 22, a bill laying duties on all wines, brandy, &c., and a bill laying a duty on American goods, were read the third time and passed.

A meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants was held at St. George's, Dec.

1, at which resolutions were passed thanking the members of the House of Assembly for rejecting the bill allowing slaves to give evidence in certain cases—enslaving the acts of the mother country for imposing duties on the productions of the colonies, which duties they state have reduced the inhabitants to the greatest poverty and distress.

The French brig Nancie, with slaves on board, had been captured and brought into Port Royal by his Majesty's ship Primerose. The P. had sailed in pursuit of a schooner, supposed to be a slave vessel, which was in company with the Nancie.

Two brigs had carried into Martinique six hundred African slaves.

MOVEMENTS OF INDIANS.

It appears from letters just received from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, at St. Louis, that a great council of the Cherokees, Delawares, Shawnees, Weas, Kickapooes, Piankashaws, and Peorias, residing west of the Mississippi, has been held; at which it was agreed to receive their Red Brethren from the east, and to invite them to come among them as soon as possible. This subject has been in agitation for about two years; meanwhile, wampum has been exchanged in great abundance between the tribes east and west of the Mississippi, until, at last, the object of both has been agreed upon, and a deputation is now on its way to Washington, led by Col. P. Mcnard, to conclude an arrangement with the President of the United States for the removal of those Indians residing on the east of the Mississippi. If the arrangement is made, it is not unlikely but it may embrace the tribes in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, except the Ottawas, and a few others, who, it is probable, would prefer to join their friends west of Lake Michigan.

Those Indians consider the step they have taken as a very important one to them; and look upon its completion as essential to their prosperity and happiness. They were very agreeably surprised on learning what the President had said on the subject in his message to Congress, at the opening of the session—"Our Great Father" said they to Gen. Clarke, "must have been inspired by the Great Spirit, or have studied well our miserable situation, with a view to our future happiness, to have enabled him to speak to the great council so exactly in agreement with the wishes of the Indians, as he has in his talk to Congress."

Thus it would seem a movement is begun upon the plan now before Congress, for bettering the condition of our Indians, by Indians themselves. This certainly suggests favorably to its ultimate completion. There can be little doubt, from the nature of the plan, and its beneficial tendency upon the Indians, but they will embrace it just in proportion as they may be enlightened to perceive its natural and happy effects upon their race.

Nat. Journal.

APOCALYPSE.

This little work, the singular annunciation of which, a few weeks ago, by General Smyth, excited so much curiosity, has made its appearance in this city. We have given it a very cursory perusal, and without expressing any opinion on it, except that it displays great ingenuity and research, will endeavor to convey to our readers a general idea of its contents.

The General endeavors to show, by a reference to the early christian writers, that the Apocalypse was not written until near the close of the second century, and that consequently the apostle John could not have been its author. Instead of considering it as a prophetic description of events that were to take place, he regards the historical part of it as a figurative account of some of the leading events took place, in the Roman Empire, and particularly in Byzantium, during the age preceding that in which it was written.

"The contents of the historical part of the Apocalypse, (says the General) may be stated thus:—Chap. 6. The reign of Commodus, and his death. Chap. 8. Heresies in the time of Commodus. Chap. 9. The same subject continued. Chap. 11. The fall of Pertinax and Didius. Chap. 12. Septimius Severus, his wife and eldest son. Chap. 13. Albinus, his statues, medals and coins. Chap. 13. Chap. 14. Caracalla, the army of Severus, and the punishment of the Pretorian guards. Chap. 16. Civil war between Severus and Niger. Chap. 17. The city of Byzantium, and the Emperor Niger. Chap. 18. Byzantium taken and destroyed. Chap. 19. Caracalla, and the defeat of Albinus at Lyons. Such are the events (says he) for which the Christians of that age sung Hallelujah! And Caracalla, who attempted to murder his brother in the arms of his mother; who put to death 20,000 persons for being his brother's friends; who massacred the people of Alexandria during a festival; and whose cruelty to rank, sex, or age escaped—he is the LAMB of the Apocalypse."

The whole book he denounces "as a pious forgery," and calls upon the clergy to "expunge from the canon of faith a forged book, written in the spirit of insatiable revenge." He is of opinion, that

it was written by Ireneus, bishop of Lyons in Gaul.

[Phil. Sentinel.]

We learn from the best authority, that upwards of One million eight hundred thousand dollars were coined during the last year at our mint, principally in silver. New dies are about to be cut with a new figure of Liberty, by means of which the appearance of the coin is expected to be much improved. It is calculated that two millions will be coined during the present year.

Philadelphia Freeman's Journal.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier writes as follows:—"No appointment has yet been made of Minister to Mexico, and probably, from motives of delicacy and respect towards his successor, (whoever he may be) the President will leave the vacancy to be filled by him. The new President will have a fine opportunity of providing for his friends in the diplomatic line, as there are now two vacancies to be filled, at Buenos Ayres and Mexico; and Mr. Rush, at London and Mr. Nelson at Madrid, have both expressed their determination to return in the spring; I should not be greatly surprised, if Mr. Wirt should have the offer of the mission to London, and a better appointment could not, probably, be made."

WASHINGTON, FEB. 8.

We are happy to learn, from an authentic source, that the British Government has very recently communicated to this Government, through our Minister at London, the interesting information, that that Government has come to the determination to recognize the Independence of Mexico and Buenos Ayres, and also of Colombia, reserving a declaration, as to the latter, until the effect of the contest in Peru be more certainly developed; and that this determination will be communicated successively to all the other foreign powers.

Nat. Intelligencer.

To-morrow is the day on which the trial for an Election of President is to commence. The rules for conducting the election are at length settled, as will appear by the Proceedings of yesterday. The galleries are to be open, subject to the authority, which, in all cases, belongs to the Speaker, of causing them to be cleared in case of any disturbance in them, which, however, there can be no ground to apprehend. If any such should take place, the Speaker and the House will know how to deal with it.

A great number of strangers have been attracted to the City by the interest of the approaching crisis, and many more are expected. Lodgings have already become scarce, and, by to-morrow's eve, there will not be a bed to be had in the city, for love or money.

We observe that the New York papers have killed off Mr. CLAY, in a duel, and by this time it is probable that half the nation is or has been lamenting the fatal catastrophe! We will certify the news to have been false, and as improbable as false. Not only no duels nor fightings have taken place here, but we believe none are apprehended.

Exemplary Damages.—In the case of Sarah Mauran against William Dawson, for the seduction of her daughter, which was tried before the circuit court in New-York lately, the jury returned a verdict of nine thousand dollars damages, being the largest verdict ever given in that city on a similar charge.

Weights.—A new regulation in respect to weights has been lately made in the city of New-York, and henceforth sales will be made by the decimal hundred; that is, goods will be bought and sold by the nett hundred, and not by the 112 pounds.

Philadelphia has recently adopted the same regulation, and it is contemplated in Boston. It is certainly highly desirable, when we consider the currency of our country.

Savannah Georgian.

Captain CARTER, of the Navy, arrived in this City on Wednesday evening, from the Pacific, via Rio de Janeiro, and we are happy to learn from him, in corroboration of other accounts, that, at the time of his departure from Lima, on the 4th of September last, the cause of the Patriots promised the most successful result.

Cotton, the great staple article of the south, has taken a sudden rise in the markets of England. Its price has consequently advanced considerably in this country, as high as 18 cents having been given for it in this town.

Petersburg Republican, 8th inst.

There has been another unsuccessful balloting for an United States Senator, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. It took place on Monday, when the convention adjourned for two weeks.

The votes were, for Mr. Marks, 31; Darlington, 19; Burnside, 19; Ingham, 18; Sargeant, 20; Rogers, 7; Todd, 2.

Nat. Jour. 6d inst.



Salisbury, February 22, 1825.

AN AGRICULTURAL CHALLENGE.

The county of Rowan can turn out, at the Agricultural show in November next, 6 to 12 milch cows; 10 to 12 calves under 1 year old, and 3 to 4 stock Bulls, superior to a like number from any other county in the state,—for a prize of 5 silver cups, and 5 silver cream pots, of \$10 value each. Two months given for the acceptance of this challenge.

A ROWAN FARMER.

Gen. R. G. HARPER'S LETTERS.

We have received a long and well-written communication, from a correspondent who signs himself a "A lover of Truth," requesting us to re-print, in our paper, the series of letters written by Gen. Harper a short time before his death, and published in the National Gazette of Philadelphia.

It would afford us much pleasure to comply with the request of our unknown friend, could we do so consistently with other considerations: But waving all other objections, the length of the letters alone, is sufficient to exclude them from the columns of a weekly newspaper.—They would, for 5 or 6 weeks in succession, fill up at least one third of our disposable room—thus leaving but little space for other matter.

We agree with our correspondent, that the letters are ably written; but notwithstanding this, we are certain they would not be read by more than one in ten of our subscribers. As a fact in point, we can assert, that they have not been re-published in half a dozen papers in the whole Union. Even the leading prints of the old Federal party, have passed them over without notice. The reason of this neglect, no doubt, is, that the letters treat of matters now mostly forgotten, and of men who are now beyond the reach of censure and of praise.

It is not for us to say, that Gen. Harper did well, or otherwise, in renewing, before the public, topics that now properly belong to the impartial pen of history. We, however, think that his labors are altogether supererogatory as to some of the names introduced in his letters. Neither Gen. Washington nor Alexander Hamilton, stand in need of a vindicator, or an eulogist. The one is above all envy—the other had many enemies when living, but death has canonized his memory; and his works stand as an imperishable monument of his splendid talents and devoted patriotism. We never belonged to the party of which he was at once the leader and ornament; nor, so far as we are capable of judging, can we approve of certain measures of the Federal administration; but a part from this, and we believe that Liberty never had a truer disciple than Alexander Hamilton. He, with many of his distinguished coadjutors and opponents, have gone to their reckoning; the parts they acted, and the principles they professed, furnish proper subjects for the historian—not for the limited columns of a weekly newspaper.

THE FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

It will be recollected, that, in the month of November last, we took occasion to invite the attention of the merchants and planters of this section of the state, to the many advantages which we thought the Fayetteville market offered them, for the sale of their produce, and for the purchase of most kinds of merchandise, especially groceries; and we expressed a confident belief, that, if the merchants of that place should be properly encouraged, their enterprise and liberality would afford a better market (taking every consideration into view) for the sale of the staple productions of North-Carolina, and for the purchase of goods, than any foreign town which has been resorted to by the citizens of this state. We are now gratified in being able to say, that our hopes and anticipations have been realized by the experience of one season only. The planters and merchants of this section of the state, have, perhaps, more generally gone to Fayetteville this season, than during any former one; and the experiment has satisfied them, that a home market is far preferable to a foreign one.

Our correspondent in Fayetteville writes us, under date of the 12th inst. as follows: "I sent you, last week, a circular, advising of a rise in cotton: this article has experienced a still further advance—a sale has been made at seventeen cents; and current sales, yesterday, were 16½ cents. It would be well for your planters to know it as early as possible."

The Fayetteville paper, of the 10th inst. says: "Our market has never been more animated than at the present time." And, although these prices may hold good throughout the season, yet cotton holders, we think, will do well to make sales as early as convenient.

CONVENTION in Virginia.

The House of Delegates of Virginia, have passed a bill, by a vote of 105 to 98, to call a Convention to amend the Constitution of that state.

Does the political charter of Virginia need mending, more than that of North-Carolina?

The small-pox is completely extirpated from the town of Fayetteville, we are pleased to learn, from our correspondent there, under date of the 12th inst. "No new case (says he) has occurred for 25 days past."

HOME MANUFACTURES.

Mr. White: Having some business at Lincolnton, and having heard that a company was formed for the purpose of building a cotton manufactory, I determined to go and see it myself. And as you have professed a desire to notice in your useful paper the improvements of the Western part of the state, I take the liberty of forwarding to you, the state of said establishment, with some few remarks.

The Lincolnton cotton manufactory is situated in the county of Lincoln, a little over two miles south of Lincolnton, on the south fork of the Catawba river, on the south side of said river, at what is called the rattling shoals. On the north side is an excellent mill belonging to Philip Cancellor. The company and Cancellor have united in building a dam across the river near the head of the shoals; with immense labour they have opened a forebay through a solid ledge of rocks, where they have built a house for their wool carding, moting, and picking machines; at the same place they have a mill to make oil; under the house is run their water wheel to turn their machinery, after the cotton is picked it is carried to the moter, the moter takes all the motes out and prepares it for the cards. The water is conducted under the house in a trunk 60 or 70 feet long, empties into a race which conducts it on to the principal manufacturing house, about 60 or 70 yards below the others; this house is 45 feet by 31, three story high, the first story is built of rocks, which is to contain the water looms and necessary preparations; in the south end of this house runs the water wheel which turns the whole machinery, 13 feet high 96 feet wide, with a cast-iron upright shaft, which goes through all the floors on which beveled wheels are fixed at proper places, which work in others, which turns the drums, and by bands turns the different machinery; on the 2nd floor is placed the spinning frames, reels and turning lathes, and a loom which weaves cast-up cloth, with two treddles, by a very ingenious contrivance; on the 3d floor, are placed their cards, speeders and drawing, &c.; on the 4th floor, (which is the garret, lighted by dormant windows) is placed the mule, containing 180 spindles, the whole number of spindles when they are all in operation, will be 612, of which we have 288 in operation, and shortly will have the whole.

I do assure you, Mr. W. to see this machinery in operation is worth a visit of 50 miles to one who never saw the like. Here you may see cotton, picked, moted; carried to the braker, broke; then to the finisher, from the finisher to the drawing where the fibres of the cotton is drawn short; from the drawing to the speeders, when it receives the form of roving; from the speeders to the spinning frames; then spooled, warped, sized, dried, and beamed, which is all done by machinery; then put into the looms, which are operated by water.

Looking at this establishment, I began to reflect upon what advantage it would be to the public or individuals at large in the western part of the state; 1st I consider it of considerable advantage to the farmer, in affording him a market for the produce of his farm; But secondly, it is a considerable saving or profit to the farmer: I will suppose that you keep a negro woman in the house to spin for your family; She probably will spin you 4 Cuts a day, or as much as will make a yard of chain in a 600, which would be about 300 yards in the year; this multiplied by 8 cents, which is about what the Company sells their yarn at, would make the sum of \$24; the cotton to make the yarn, say 60 wt. at 12 cts. pr. pound, would amount to \$7.20 cts.; the cards and wheel probably would be worth \$1.80 cents, which would make \$9 of expense, taken from the \$24, you would have, for the years work, \$15. But put the woman in the field, and she can tend you five acres of cotton; which, at a moderate calculation, will turn out 500 wt. pr. acre; which would make 2500 wt., which would not take more than six months of the year for her to do it; this cotton sold at \$5 per cwt. would amount to \$75; which, laid out in cotton yarn at the factory, would purchase at 8 cts. per yard 937½ yards; this would make you a clear gain of \$60, or of 50 yards of thread. I have made no calculation for ploughing, &c. of cotton, as I conclude the negro woman's labour for the balance of the year would pay for all the expense there would be in attending the cotton. This sir needs no comment from me; it is a fact easily ascertained by any person. The fact is, an establishment of this kind in the western part of the state, must be obvious almost to the meanest capacity. We have, at this time, great quantities of northern homespun brought on from the north, every year, which takes a large sum of money out of the state; and is one drain by which North Carolina is drained of her money. But should this establishment be successful, and meet with that encouragement which I think it ought, it will be a considerable means in stopping the influx of northern goods; and consequently, keep our money at home; and in this way North Carolina may bring about a balance of trade, which is so much against her at present.

But an establishment of this kind is of another advantage to the farmer; he can purchase his goods at factory prices, by going to the factory himself, and save the per cent. he would have to pay elsewhere, and this he can do with the produce of his farm.

These are some of the advantages to individuals; but when we consider the advantages of home manufactures in a political point, the field opens for observation, and we have the opinion of great men on either side of the question. But as this is intended for the western part of the state, I shall not extend my observations further than concerns us at present. It is a well known fact, that all nations that are sensible of their best interest, have encouraged manufactures; and it is the policy of all to live independent of one another as much as possible; and those who are so, are more wealthy and independent. As it is the interest of nations, so it is the interest of states. North Carolina has felt the importance of this; she has, for years, not only depended on her sister states for her supply of manufactures, but has been compelled to trade through their ports, for the want of a good one herself. These are some of the causes why North-Carolina is kept in the back ground.

But, sir, we have men amongst us who call themselves friends to the public; whose principal object is to destroy the home manufactures, and encourage others abroad. It is a fact, a saddler, hatter, &c. can hardly live; goods of an inferior quality are brought amongst us (such as any mechanic of standing would be ashamed to turn off his hands,) and sold at a low price: the public too often blinded by bubbles, purchase these low priced goods, which are generally made by the manufacturer out of damaged materials; to the great injury of the home-manufacturer; yet these men will tell you that they are friends of the public; when they are destroying the home-manufactures, impoverishing the state, and enriching another. But these are not all: we have another set, who might be styled plodders; who are always plodding the downfall of every thing that does not agree with their genius. If we could come once to see our best interest, encourage our home manufactures by our patronage, and the state would open our rivers, and make them navigable, pursue a liberal policy, North-Carolina would assume a new appearance, and acquire a new standing in the Republic.

Your humble servant,
A FARMER.

February 12, 1825.

The following lines, which appear in a New-York paper, were written in allusion to the remarkably mild weather that prevailed at the north, while here (in the south) we were exposed to all the frigid effects of a Norwegian February. The storm of snow which commenced here on Friday night, the 28th ult. continued till Sunday morning the 30th; and, although the earth, from the rain that fell immediately preceding the snow, was, as it were, flooded with water, the snow, at the termination of the storm, lay seven or eight inches in depth: while in and near Wilkesboro', no more than about three inches continued on the ground after the storm—and it did not commence snowing there till Saturday morning. South of this place, the snow is said to have fallen to the depth of 12 or 14 inches. The wind, during the storm, continued from the N. E.

Thus it seems that the storm commenced at the south, and progressed north, directly against the wind.

But here's the New York poetry on the subject:
FROM A NEW-YORK PAPER.
However strange it may appear,
There's some mistake in this new year!
Nature, by strange illusions led,
Hath "wronged out first got out of bed"
Or else the sun of Synn's world,
Jack Frost from 'a icy throne hath hurld';
For in the north the violets blow,
While southern climes are wrapt in snow!

Messrs. P. P. Barbour of Virginia, Webster of Mass., Taylor of New-York, Forsyth of Geo., Saunders of North-Carolina, and Rankin of Mississippi, were appointed by the house (after balloting nearly all day on Saturday the 5th inst.) the committee on Mr. Clay's appeal relative to the difference between him and Mr. Krummer of Pennsylvania.

MR. MACON.
In the Senate of the United States on the 1st inst. during the discussion of the bill for the suppression of piracy, the following remarks are reported, in the Washington papers, as having been delivered by our "venerable" Senator, Nathaniel Macon. The bill authorized the commanders of the U. S. vessels of war, when any pirates should escape from them, and take refuge on the shore of a foreign nation, to pursue them there, and capture them, and break up their hiding-places.

"Mr. Macon, of North-Carolina, said it was as evident as day, to him, that it was in the power of our Navy to extirpate piracy; at least our agent, Mr. Randall, had told us so; and when it could be effected in this way, he was opposed to any other means, that were of a doubtful and dangerous character."

"Mr. Macon expressed his belief that the President and the Secretary of the Navy only wanted to build ships by re-

commending the subject to Congress. He for one had no idea of stuffing any administration. He was willing to give what was necessary, and that was enough. He did not conceive it necessary for him to make any profession of his desire to suppress piracy; he did not think it possible any civilized people in the world could be found who would encourage it."

"He had once believed that we might be able to pay our public debt, but he now began to despair. It was \$90,000,000 some years ago; we had been paying off every year, and it was \$90,000,000 still."

"He repeated his conviction, that our naval force could suppress piracy, and that in all our legislative undertakings, the preservation of peace ought to be our great object; that in peace we reaped rich harvests. If our navy could not protect our commerce, we ought to have no navy and no merchants. As to merchants, he observed that they were a very good set of men, but no better than any other."

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Jan. 5, 1825.

SIR: General Lafayette will visit this State early in March. As soon as the day when he will arrive at our Capital is known, you will be advised; at which time and place your regiment will be ordered to parade.

As it will be important to the character of the state that the attention paid the distinguished friend of our country should be in the most creditable style, I would therefore recommend the adoption, for the occasion, of a uniform, of a description which, it is believed, will be attended with no expense and very little inconvenience to the men—viz: a grey homespun coat, white vest, white trousers, black cravat, a short white plume, (manufactured of domestic fowl feathers,) 6 inches long, to be worn with a black leather cockade on the left side of the hat.

You will order the companies of your regiment to be mustered at their several mustering grounds on the first Saturday in February. To each Captain you will furnish a copy of this order, with instructions to communicate the same to their respective companies on that day.

By order of the commander in chief.
BEY. DANIEL, Adj. Gen.

[The Adj't. General has issued orders subsequent to the above, requiring the troops to be at Raleigh on the 28th inst. The volunteer troop of cavalry under command of Col Polk, will, it is expected, rendezvous in this town on Wednesday, (to-morrow.)

The Grand Lodges of the different states, continue to appropriate liberally towards the erection of a monument over the grave of Washington. New Hampshire and Alabama, have each contributed \$200. The following is the state of the appropriations as far as has come under our observation:

Grand Lodge of North Carolina,	\$300
New-York,	1000
Tennessee,	200
New Hampshire,	200
Alabama,	200

Raleigh Register.

The Rev. Charles P. McIlwaine, of Georgetown, D. C. has been appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, Chaplain, and Professor of Ethics, &c. for the Military Academy, at West Point.

ICE HOUSES.

Georgia, Dec. 10th, 1824.

Will you do me the favour to inquire, through your paper, if any person is in possession of any experimental knowledge of the utility of lining the wall of ice-houses with rock without lime instead of logs; and which of the two answers the best purpose?

[We believe either would answer very well.]
Ed. American Farmer.

[Now we not only believe, but know, from experience, that wood (whether in the shape of rock, or plank, is not material) is far preferable to the water that constantly sweats from rock placed in cellars, will dissolve ice placed near it, almost as fast as the noon-day sun.]

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Feb. 10.
Cotton, 15 a 16; flour, fine, 44 a 45; superfine, 44 to 5; wheat, new 80 a 85; whiskey, 52 a 55; peach brandy, 40 a 45; apple do. 40 to 45; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 9 a 10; salt, Turkeys Island, 65 to 75 per bush.; molasses, 28 a 30; sugar, muscovado, 8 a 10; coffee, prime, green, 20 a 21; 2d and 3d quality, 17 a 20; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 90 a 95; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 32 a 35; rice 34 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 44 to 5 per 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3 1/2; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cut.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Feb. 7.

Cotton, S. Island, 24 to 40, stained do. 14 to 20; Maine and Santee, 25 to 28; short staple, 11 a 15 1/2; Whiskey 25 a 26; Bacon, 7 cts.; Ham, 10; Lard, 9 a 10 cts.; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 20 a 23; Coffee Prime Green, 18 Inf. to good, 14 a 16. North-Carolina Bank Bills, 1 1/2 a 2 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 1 1/2 a 2 per cent. dis.

Cottons.—The sales of Uplands have been more extensive, but still small, when compared with the stock on hand. Holders appear desirous to realize, but purchasers do not meet them money than to any other cause. The principal sales of the week have been for the British market, at 13 to 14 cents. The very finest qualities will still command 15.

A very destructive fire happened at St. Augustine on the 22d inst. It broke out about 9 o'clock at night, and lasted till between 3 and 4 next morning. A good deal of damage was done. The Custom House was burnt, and six or seven buildings to the north of it; the Custom House books and papers were saved. Among the dwelling houses destroyed, was the new and elegant one belonging to the Marquis De Fougères. Nat. Intel.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

In the midst of troubles, almost too powerful for a nation to bear, and harassed on every side by factions, it is melancholly to contemplate the hectic efforts making by the Spanish ministry to raise troops to send to South America—it is, in fact, sacrificing the lives of their people by sea and land, for if the provinces, in the infancy of their independence, could grapple successfully with the mother country, what hope can Spain have of reconquering colonies in the very vigour of manhood, of their freedom.

The allied sovereigns have frequently interfered in the concerns of their neighbors, and on points not very creditable to civilization and personal rights. An opportunity is now afforded to benefit Spain materially, in showing that country its true interests, and introducing a reform in the passage of liberal laws, and the encouragement of industry and the revival of commerce. National Advocate.

Married,
At Wadesboro', on the 25th ult. John Bates, Esq. attorney at law, to Miss Eleanor Pickett, daughter of Col. Joseph Pickett.

Died,
At Mount Pleasant, near Morganton, Burke county, in this state, on the 4th inst. after a long illness, Mrs. Rebecca Moore, aged 72 years—a native of the state of Delaware.

In Boston, on Saturday morning, the 7th inst. William Eustis, Esq. Governor of the state of Massachusetts.

By Saturday's Mail.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Of Massachusetts, was yesterday elected President of the United States, for four years, to commence on the 4th day of March next, when the present term of Mr. Monroe's Administration will have expired. Nat. Intel.

JOSEPH C. CALHOUN;
Of South-Carolina, has been duly elected, by the Electoral votes, to be Vice President of the United States, for four years, to commence on the fourth day of March next, when Mr. Tompkins' term of service will have expired. id.

Contrary to all previous expectation, an election of President has been effected by the House of Representatives at the first balloting, Mr. Adams having received the votes of thirteen states, Gen. Jackson the votes of seven states, and Mr. Crawford the votes of four states.

The following statement of the votes in the several colleges, in the late election of President, by the House of Representatives, has been prepared by a member of the House, and is published at the request of several members, who desire that their own votes should be understood. In the several states, the ballots were cast as follows:

	Adams.	Jackson.	Crawford.
Maine	7	0	0
New Hampshire	6	0	0
Vermont	5	0	0
Massachusetts	12	1	0
Connecticut	6	0	0
Rhode Island	2	0	0
New York	18	2	14
New Jersey	1	5	0
Pennsylvania	1	25	0
Delaware	0	0	1
Maryland	5	3	1
Virginia	1	3	1
North Carolina	1	2	19
South Carolina	0	1	10
Georgia	0	0	9
Alabama	0	0	7
Mississippi	0	3	0
Indiana	0	1	0
Missouri	1	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0
Kentucky	8	4	0
Ohio	10	4	0
Illinois	1	2	2
Louisiana	2	1	0
	87	71	54

• One absent from illness
Adams, 13 votes.
Jackson, 7
Crawford, 4

Mr. Calhoun received 182 votes in the Electoral Colleges.

A committee was appointed by the House of Representatives, to notify Mr. Adams of his election, to which notification Mr. A. made the following reply:

Gentlemen: In receiving this testimonial from the Representatives of the people and States of the Union, I am deeply sensible of the circumstances under which it has been given. All my predecessors in the high station to which the favor of the House now calls me, have been honored with majorities of the electoral voices in their primary colleges. It has been my fortune to be placed, by the divisions of sentiment prevailing among our countrymen on this occasion, in competition, friendly and honorable, with three of my fellow citizens, all justly enjoying, in eminent degrees, the public favor; and of whose worth, talents, and services, no one entertains a higher and more respectful sense than myself. The names of two of them were, in the fulfilment of the provisions of the

constitution, presented to the selection of the House, in concurrence with my own—names closely associated with the glory of the nation; and one of them further recommended by a larger minority of the primary electoral suffrages than mine.

In this state of things, could my refusal to accept the trust thus delegated to me, give an immediate opportunity to the people to form and to express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, I should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of this eminent charge; and submit the decision of this momentous question again to their determination. But the constitution itself has not so disposed of the contingency which would arise in I shall, therefore, repair to the post assigned me by the call of my country, oppressed with the magnitude of the task before me, but cheered with the hope of that generous support from my fellow-citizens which, in the vicissitudes of a life devoted to their service, has never failed to sustain me. Confident in the trust that the wisdom of the Legislative Councils will guide and direct me in the path of my official duty, and relying, above all, upon the superintending Providence of that being "in whose hands our breath is, and whose are all our ways."

Gentlemen: I pray you to make acceptable to the House the assurance of my profound gratitude for their confidence; and to accept, yourselves, my thanks for the friendly terms you have communicated to me their decision.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Washington, Feb. 10, 1825.

Cotton.—A letter from our correspondent in Fayetteville, of the 14th inst. says: "Cotton continues to maintain the prices quoted in my last—16 to 16 1/2 cents; and is coming in in large quantities."

GREAT VICTORY.
CHARLESTON, FEB. 10.

By the schr. Col. Geo. Armistead, arrived last evening, in 13 days from Kingston, (Jama.) we have received files of the papers of that city to the 26th ult inclusive.

H. B. M. schr. Swallow, Lieut. Ballock, arrived at that port on the 19th, in 4 days from Carthage, with the highly important intelligence of the complete defeat and destruction of the Spanish army in Peru—the particulars of which will be found below.

Great rejoicings took place at Carthage, in consequence of the defeat of the Royalists, and the capture of Lima by the Liberating Army, under Gen. Sucre. Gen. Bolivar being absent on account of extreme indisposition. Several valuable Spanish merchantmen that were at Callao, fell into the possession of the Patriots. The Venezuelan frigate, Com. Chitty, was fitting out at Carthage to take dispatches to England from the Colombian Government, announcing the total annihilation of the Spanish forces in the South Sea.

LIMA, DEC. 18, 1824.

The Liberating Army, under the command of Gen. Sucre, has completely destroyed the Spanish army on the 9th inst. in the field of Guamanguilla. The General La Serna, commander, has been wounded, and taken prisoner, with the Generals Canteras, Valdes, Carratala, and all the Officers comprising the Spanish army, the baggage and ammunition have also fallen into our hands.

Gen. Canterac took the command after La Serna had been wounded, and capitulated to Gen. Sucre. Callao was to be delivered to the Liberating Army.

On the 31st day of December, 1824, the Stock of all descriptions of Cotton at Liverpool, amounted to 153,000 bales—Uplands, 6 1/2 d to 8 1/2 d.

Clock & Watch Repairing.

ARON WOOLWORTH takes this method to acquaint the citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in this place, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the room adjoining Mr. Allison's store; where he is prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Clocks, and warrant them to perform well for twelve months.

He likewise will repair all kinds of Gold and silver work, in a neat, careful manner, and on very liberal terms.

He solicits a share of patronage from the public, in his line of business; and only asks a fair trial, as he feels assured that he can satisfy any reasonable expectation, in all jobs in the above business.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1825.

\$50 Reward
FOR CUT FINGER CAD.

WHO took himself off on Sunday the 30th of last month for Lexington (as he informed his comrades, I being from home) to see a Wife he claimed near there—But from his carrying all his best clothes, consisting of two Freck Coats, a blue and bottle green, also a blue clothed Coat, and several pair of nice pantaloons and waistcoats, together with a Dirk and Pistol he had procured to travel with, I have no doubt his object is to pass as a free man.

He is a yellow fellow of common size, bushy head of hair rather curled, with very large feet hands (I believe his left.)

He was hired for most of the two last years to William Nichols, Esq. and worked at Chapel Hill and Lexington, which course may attempt to pass again as a hired fellow.

I will give \$25 for the securing him in any Jail so that I can get him, and \$50 if taken without the limits of this State, secured, &c.

JO. HAWKINS.
Raleigh, N. C. Feb. 7.

Book Store.
ALLEMONG & LOCKE,
HAVE just received an extensive assortment of Books from Philadelphia, among which are the following works:

LAW.
Laws U. States, 5 vols. Hickmore on lunacy
Study of the law Ingersoll's digest
Jacob's law dictionary Montague on partnership
Booth on actions
Tidd's practice
Bradley on distresses
Swift's evidence
Roberts on fraud
Jacob's law
Hardress's reports
Powell on mortgages
Vesey's reports, 5 vols.
Kidd on bills
Lawyer's guide
Toller on executions
Schoole & Laffrey's reports
Stephens on pleading
Field's Blackstone
Adams on ejectment
"law of lien
"of carriers
Bingham on infancy
Montague on lien
Espenasse on evidence
Beccaria on crimes
Tomlin's index
Paley on agency
Powell on contracts

MEDICINE.
Thomas's domestic med. Sweden on syphilis
icine Hamilton on purgatives
Armstrong on fever B.ill's anatomy
Hunter on the blood Blackall on dropsies
Murray's materia medica Paris pharmacopoeia
Baillie's morbid anatomy Hall on disorders
Bell on ulcers
Bateman's synopsi
Bancroft on fever
Averill's surgery
Fordice on fever
Thomas's practice
Lenac on the chest
Cooper's surgery
Richard's physiology
Hooper's dictionary
Pharmacopoeia U. States
Phillip's inquiry

RELIGION.
Buck's theological dic. Marrow of the church
tionary Christian world
Cooper's sermons Boston's fourfold state
Bradley's do. Brown's catechism
Harmony of the evan- Paley's theology
gelists Doddridge on regeneration
Brown's bible dictionary Jenk's devotion
Edward's on affliction Baxter's call
Fordyce's sermons Buck's works
Bellevue's addresses Chalmers's sermons
Proudhon's works Brown's divinity
Saint's rest Blair's sermons
Rise and progress Josephus's works
Pilgrim's progress Conversations on the Bible
Bible Testaments
Christian morals Watt's hymns
White's remains Prayer books, and various other works.

VARIETY.
Butler's Hudibras
Ely's synopsi
Carpenter's guide
Kennett's antiquities
Arts of war
Classical dictionary
Gibson's surveying
Milton's works
Marriage ceremonies
Plutarch's lives
Cook's oracle
Darwin's zoonomia
Chalmers's works
Political economy
Uras's dictionary
Ossian's poems
Scott's infancy
Reid's works
Stoer's works
Hume's essays
Hallam's middle age
Hume's England
Recollections of the pen- in ula
Gillie's Greece

Sar's political economy
Rollin's ancient history
Lacon
Ovid's metamorphoses
Smith's wealth of nations
Thompson's seasons
Hall's communion
Federalist
Junius's letters
Negotiations between Spain and U. States
Clarke on slavery
Life of Cowper
Cowper's works
Pindar's works
Views of Louisiana
Italy by lady Morgan
France by do.
United States and Great Britain
Military dictionary
Europe: after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle

With a general assortment of school books, Greek, Latin and English; a large variety of other books; the late novels, &c. all of which they offer at the Philadelphia retail prices. A discount will be made to library companies, &c.

Allemon & Locke

Have also on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of Goods, selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers and the public in general are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 18, 1825.

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for Ginning of Cotton, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that they will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury.

October 18, 1824. JA: FISHER.

State of North-Carolina,
IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Fall term, 1824: Joseph Byars and James Kerr, vs. Alfred D. Kerr and William Kerr. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William Kerr, one of the defendants in this case, is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, unless the aforesaid William Kerr appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Iredeell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said complaint; and bill judgment will be taken, pro confesso, against him, and heard ex parte.

JOHN N. HART, C. C. J.

The Hunt.

SONG.

Love, like the butterfly, takes wing;
He courts the rose but to forsake;
Ah! then beware his treacherous sting,
Which leaves the fester'd heart to break!
But Friendship has the ivy's truth,
And closer twines when tempests low'r;
It takes its root in early youth,
And blossoms in life's latest hour.

RELIGION.

Oh! look upon the morning sun
Just rising o'er the edge of ocean;
The billows sparkling as they run,
Appear to feel warm life's emotion.
Religion rising o'er the soul
Is brighter than that sun or sea;
Those for a day may foam and roll,
This shines in Heaven eternally.

EPITAPH.—From the Greek.

My name! my country! what is that to thee?
What? whether base or proud, by pedigree?
Perhaps I far surpass all other men:
Perhaps I fell below them all—what then?
Suffice it, stranger, that thou seest a tomb;
Thou know'st its use: it hides—no matter whom.

Miscellaneous.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: The following remarks "on parochial finances" are from the pen of that energetic and accomplished writer, Dr. Mason of New-York. To some of your readers, his views on this subject will probably seem to be incorrect, and his fears to be without foundation. But they are certainly worthy of the attentive perusal of every professed Christian, and of every intelligent citizen who is friendly to an enlightened and pious ministry.

Yours, L.

ON PAROCHIAL FINANCES.

"When men consecrate themselves," says Dr. Mason, "to the religious weal of a people, and do, by that act, forego the opportunities open to all others, of providing for themselves and their families, a competent maintenance, it is the least remuneration which they have a right to claim. It is the dictate of common sense, common justice, and common humanity. It is also the express command of our Lord Jesus Christ. But notwithstanding these considerations, the ministry is little better than a starving profession. Not one man in twenty, were he compelled to live on the salary allowed him by his congregation, could escape from beggary and rage. The certain effect is, on the one hand, to deter young men of respectable talent from the ministry altogether; and on the other, to discourage, depress, and finally to ruin those who are in it already. That degree of talent which fits one, so far as intellectual endowments go, for a useful ministry of the gospel, is much rarer than many seem to imagine; and, humanly speaking, has its temporal prosperity in its own power. When other pursuits invite by the promise of not only a maintenance, but of gain, and even of opulence, it is idle, it is unreasonable, to hope that youth of talents, without fortune, whatever be their piety, will serve the church of God at the expense of devoting themselves to inflexible penury, and all the wretchedness which belongs to it. They may desire, they may wish; and, in some instances, from that simplicity which never calculates or which flatters itself that something favorable "will turn up," they may venture; but in general they must turn away with a sigh from the employment, which, of all others, their hearts most long after. Let us not hear of self-denial, spiritual-mindedness, and an heroic indifference to worldly things, as characteristic of the true minister of Christ. Self-denial does not mean starving. The spirituality of the father will not stop the cravings of the children, when they cry for food; nor is there any heroism in preferring tatters and a hovel to decent clothing and lodging, when they may be had. It is very convenient, no doubt, for men who are adding house to house, field to field, thousand to thousand, to harangue in a religious style, on the necessity of a minister's imitating his master, "who had not where to lay his head," when the practical inference of all this is in favor of their own pockets. They are wonderfully concerned for spirituality and self-denial to be practised by their minister; but as to their own share of these virtues, as to their parting with a pittance of their pelf to render him comfortable—why, that is another affair. It is one of the most wicked forms of hypocrisy, to plead for the cultivation of a minister's heavenly-mindedness by way of an apology for cheating him out of his bread. The sin of the neglect complained of, is

not equally gross in all. In some it proceeds from thoughtlessness; in others, from incapacity to make a right estimate; but in most, it is the fruit of downright covetousness. There has been on this subject, an absurd squeamishness in those whom the Lord has authorized to "live by the Gospel." They have borne, and forborne; they have submitted to every species of sacrifice, rather than disoblige their people; and their only reward has been an accumulation of injuries, and cold blooded contempt. It is time for them to claim their due in a modest but manly tone; and throw the fearful responsibility of expelling an enlightened ministry from the church, upon those who are able, but not willing to support it honorably. We say an "enlightened" ministry. For we have no conception that nigardly provision will soon strip her of every thing in the shape of a minister. You cannot place the pecuniary recompense so low, as that it shall not be an object for somebody—fix your salaries at fifty dollars a year, and you shall not want candidates. But then they will be *fifty-dollar men*. All genius, all learning, all high character, all capacity for extensive usefulness, will be swept away; and rudeness, ignorance, imprudence, and vulgarity will become the religious directors of the nation. The man is blind who does not see matters fast hastening to this issue in the United States.

"In the mean time, such ministers as are better qualified for their stations, are not only decreasing in proportion to the population, but, with few exceptions, are prohibited from cultivating the powers which they possess. Remote from literary society; without libraries; without leisure to use what books they have; distracted with anxiety for their immediate subsistence; doomed to the plough or some other secular business, to keep themselves fed and clothed; their intellects become enfeebled; their acquisitions are dissipated; their ministry grows barren; their people indifferent, and the solid interests of christianity are gradually, but effectually undermined. Let the church be warned. They have long slept on the edge of a precipice: the ground is caving in below them; and still they are not aware. The population of our country is increasing with unexampled rapidity; very incompetent means are used to furnish an efficient ministry; and the people themselves are throwing the most fatal discouragements in the way. All denominations seem to be engaged in a practical conspiracy to starve christianity out of the land. Let them tremble at their deeds; let their loins be loosed and their knees smite together at the bare possibility that they may succeed."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: It is believed you would gratify a large number of your readers, by giving the following anecdote a place in the Western Carolinian.

Yours, &c. L.

My Servant Dorr!—Mr. Bunce, of the Litchfield Eagle, in his violent opposition to missions and charitable institutions, reminds us of the following anecdote:

In a certain town in Connecticut, which shall be nameless, resided some years since a Mr. Dorr; and it so happened that the Ecclesiastical Society, of which Mr. Dorr was a member, were desirous of settling a minister; all, or nearly all, were agreed in the candidate but Mr. Dorr, and he was determined to oppose him from his hatred to the cause. Accordingly, at a meeting of the Society, Mr. D. made his appearance, and while the debate was waxing warm, a shrewd young man, who had been sitting some time with his head down, suddenly rose and addressed the chair; saying he had just had a dream, which related to the subject in question; and with permission he would like to tell it. Leave was granted; and said the dreamer, I thought in my sleep, that I died and went to the lower regions, I there saw his Satanic Majesty; and he asked me where I was from, I told him from—, in Connecticut—well what are they doing there? O, they are settling a minister. Settling a minister? said he. Jack, bring me my boots, I must be off and attend to this business; but is there no opposition? Why there is one Mr. Dorr—Mr. Dorr? ah! is my servant Dorr there? Jack, you needn't bring the boots, Dorr will do just as well as if I were to go myself.

Conn. Journal.

BROWN COCHRAN'S TRAVELS IN SICILIA.

On the 3d of December, I quitted the town of Zashiversh, not ungrateful for the hospitality of its poor inhabitants, who had supplied me with plenty of fish, here eaten in a raw state, and which, to this hour, I remember as the greatest delicacy I have ever tasted. Spite of our prejudices, there is nothing to be compared to the melting of raw fish in the mouth; oysters, clotted cream, or the finest jelly in the world is nothing to it: nor is it only a small quantity that may be eaten of this precious commodity. I myself have finished a whole fish which in its frozen state might have weighed two or three pounds, and with black biscuit, and a glass of rye brandy, have defied either nature or art to prepare a better meal. It is cut up or shaved into slices with a sharp knife, from head to tail, and thence derives the names of Strogenina: to complete the luxury, only salt and pepper were wanting.

The physiology of vegetables is a most curious and entertaining branch of the science of botany; and owing to the great improvement of our microscopes may be pursued to an extent far beyond the most sanguine hopes of former students. In some recent experiments, the growth of wheat was actually rendered visible to the eye—a bubble of gas was seen to dart forth carrying with it a portion of vegetable matter, which instantaneously formed into a fine tube, and one fibre was completed. With instruments like ours, what may we not hope to accomplish in studies unexhausted, and inexhaustible.

FORTITUDE.

Gen. Greene stated, that, at the battle of Eutaw Springs, hundreds of my men were as naked as they were born. Posterity will scarcely believe that the bare loins of many brave men who carried death into the enemy's ranks, at the Eutaw, were galled by their cartouch-boxes, while a folded rag or a tuft of moss protected the shoulders from sustaining the same injury from the musket.

LARGE TREE.

The Lexington, Ky. Public Advertiser, says that "there now stands on the banks of the Ohio river, in the state of Indiana, opposite the mouth of Salt river, a Sycamore tree, which has stabled fourteen head of horses at one time, with ample room. It takes 76 long paces to go round its trunk, and you may with perfect ease turn a 14 foot pole in the inside of its cavity."

MATRIMONIAL MAXIMS.

If you intend marrying for love, pay your addresses to the lady herself; if for legacies, court those who are to leave them; and if for connexion, court her family.

If you marry young, your children will be your rivals in your pleasures; if you marry old, they will be your masters in your decline.

If you know not what to do with yourself, marry the handsomest lady that you can, upon the shortest acquaintance; and if you do not find it out, she will teach you.

A lady who takes no care of her own person before marriage, will take as little of her household after.

If your lady is fond of play, you must submit to two losses—your own money and her temper.

If you wish to have a dirty and uncomfortable house, marry a lady whom all the world praises for her talents.

Second marriages are not always like second thoughts.

If your wife is continually telling you that she is miserable, and must leave you, affect to leave her, and she will follow you to the world's end.

News of Literature and Fashion.

The following letter is published in the Utica Sentinel, as having been written by a man in the jail of Oneida county, N. Y. to his wife—verbatim et literatim:

"w—1825.

"Dear wife I take this Privilege to inform you a gain to come and See Me if you dont come a sunday you cant See me uther Peaple Makes the Roap and you want to tie it a Bout My Neck come if you Pleas."

A prisoner named Laurens charged a few years since with the crime of murder, but not tried, because of his insanity, hung himself on Wednesday night last, in the Jail of this city.

Charleston Courier.

Fresh Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their STORE in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of

All kinds of Goods:

and have made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. MURPHY & BROWN.

Concord, Sept. 1824.

Country Produce, of all kinds, received in exchange for Goods.

Cash Shop.

FOR sale, at the shop of the subscriber, a good, substantial mail stage body, on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, at his coach-making shop, Salisbury.

Dec. 13, 1824.

Stick Gig, for Sale.

The subscriber has also for sale at his shop, a very good stick gig, almost new, with a first rate harness to it. I will also sell the gig very low. Also, one other Gig, without harness, is for sale, very cheap, as above.

Dec. 13.

SAM'L LANDER.

Wholesale Hat Store.

315 King-street.

ELI T. HOYT & CO.

HAVE lately received from New-York and Philadelphia, the largest and most extensive stock of Hats ever offered in this market.

1000 real La Fayette Beaver Hats
1000 do. Castor do.
2000 do. water proof oval Roram
2000 common do.
800 dozen fine and coarse wool Hats
100 do. morocco Hats

Also, a complete assortment of Hat trimmings. The above stock is all fresh, and will be sold very cheap; and they earnestly solicit their country friends and customers when in town, to call and examine for themselves.

Wanted, Rabbit Skins, in any quantity, in exchange for Hats; for which 37½ cents per doz. will be given.

Charleston, 1st February, 1825.

The Co-Partnership

HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 7th inst. The settlement of the affairs devolves on Charles F. V. Reeve, to whom all persons indebted to the late firm of BRIDGEWOOD & REEVE, will make payment.

THOMAS BRIDGEWOOD,
CHARLES F. V. REEVE.

The China, Glass and Earthen-Ware business, will be continued by CHARLES F. V. REEVE, on his own account, at his store, No 281 King-Street, opposite the Merchant's Hotel, who has received, by recent arrivals from Europe, 650 packages Liverpool and French Wares.

50 cases New-York manufactured gilt and mahogany framed Looking Glasses. Also, a general and extensive assortment of the most fashionable and improved patterns of Clocks, China, Glass-Ware, &c. suitable for town and country trade, which are now offered to the public on the most liberal terms.

Country orders repacked safely, and at the shortest notice.

Charleston, January 10.

Notice.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Seth Wade, late of Randolph county, deceased, bearing date the 3d day of June, A. D. 1824, to secure a certain debt due by him to Jesse Harper, I shall expose to public sale, for ready money, in the town of Ashborough, in Randolph county, on the 12th day of March next, a certain Tract of Land, granted by the State of Tennessee to the said Seth Wade, by grant No. 16453, on warrant number 2988, lying in Henry county, in the state of Tennessee, in the 12th section of the district, and in the 4th range and 8th survey; containing 517½ acres, or thereabouts.

Also, all the right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in Equity, which the said Seth Wade had of, in and to the estate of Thomas Stillwell, late of Johnston county, deceased; and of, in and to a certain suit, pending in the Court of Equity for Randolph county, wherein the said Seth Wade was complainant, and Eleanor W. Stillwell and Philip Raiford, administratrix and administrator of the estate of said Thomas Stillwell, deceased, are defendants.

ALEXANDER GRAY, Trustee, &c.

13th February, 1825.

4448

An Accommodation Passage

From Salisbury to Salem, and back again.

CAN be had, in a light covered two-horse wagon, with spring-seats, which the subscriber intends running, henceforward, between Salisbury and Salem. Having contracted for carrying the U. S. mail between those places, once a week, he will be enabled to take three passengers at a time, and convey them with ease and expedition, to and from the above places, when the mail is taken—which starts from Salisbury every Friday morning, before daylight, and arrives in Salem between 3 and 4 o'clock same day; and, after the Raleigh stage arrives there, returns that night to Mr. Smoot's, about twelve or thirteen miles; and arrives in Salisbury, by way of Lexington, on Saturday, about 2 o'clock. Passengers will be taken at 6½ cents per mile; baggage at the usual rates. Application for passage can be made at the subscriber's House of Entertainment, in Salisbury; or at the Post Office in Salem.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Feb. 14, 1825.

245

Boot and Shoe Establishment

REMOVED.

EBENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his shoe-shop from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which, he believes, cannot be surpassed by any in the state. All orders from a distance, for work in his line, will be faithfully attended to.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824.

17

More good Beer!

THE subscriber has now supplied himself with hops and malt, in abundance, and of the best quality; which will enable him to brew any quantity of the best kind of *Malt Liquor*, commonly called "strong beer." He now has on hand, two or three hundred gallons of the first quality of Beer, which is warranted to keep well; and which he will sell by the barrel, gallon, or smaller measure—at 25 cents per gallon, by the barrel, or 30 cents for a single gallon. He intends keeping a supply of this beer, and will be thankful for orders from a distance, for any quantity.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Feb. 14, 1825.

3147

New Supply of Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving and opening a large and general assortment of all kinds of Goods, at his store in Salisbury, from Philadelphia and New-York; and has made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Sept. 1824.

Gmt48

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds, received in exchange.

Stop the Rogue!

A MAN by the name of John Jones, while on my horse (a dark bay mare, blind of the right eye) about a mile west of Chesterville, S. C. (myself walking before him, talking with some gentlemen) about dark, on Thursday, 3d inst. reined the horse into the woods, and made his escape, and has not since been heard of. This man is about 50 years of age, and quite grey-headed; about 5 feet 7 inches high, slender made, thin visage, and speaks very quick: the mare he rode off, is 6 or 7 years old, about 15 hands high, and well set. 20 dollars reward will be given for said man and horse—or for securing him in any jail, and giving me information at Salisbury, N. C. so that I get him and the horse.

JAMES CAVERDEN.

Feb. 7, 1825.

3146

To the Public.

THE public is hereby notified, that a bond for six hundred dollars and upwards, purporting to be payable by me to Charles Wethers, was obtained fraudulently and without valid consideration. I am determined not to pay said bond or any part thereof.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, Feb. 9, 1824.

3147

To Journeymen Tailors.

THE subscriber wishes to employ one or two journeymen, to whom good wages and steady employ will be given.

JACOB RIBELIN.

Lexington, Feb. 7th, 1825.

3147

Taken up and committed.

TO the jail in Morganton, Burke county, N. C. on the 6th day of December, 1824, a negro fellow, who says his name is John, he is about six feet high, not very black, and is about sixty or sixty-five years old: says he belongs to a Mrs. Jones, in Warren county, N. C. Any person having a legal claim to said negro, is desired to come forward, pay charges, and take him away—otherwise he will be sold as the law directs.

JOHN MCGUIRE, Junior.

Jan. 1825.

3147

State of North-Carolina.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan. 1st Session, 1825. Aspasia Earle versus James H. Ferguson: Original attachment levied on a wagon, one watch, and other articles.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is an inhabitant of another State, ordered therefore that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there reply plead or demur or judgment will be entered up against him, and the property condemned accordingly.

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of January, 1825.

ISAAC CRATON, Clerk.

6149

State of North-Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. term, 1824. David Enley, sen. vs. David Enley, jr.: original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that advertisement be made six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered according to plaintiff's demand.

D. MOCK, CLK.

6148

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1824. James Henson versus James Hue: Original attachment returned levied on land. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Hue, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of our court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday of February, 1825, and plead, or the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

R. SIMONTON, CLK.

Price adv. \$4.

3mt50

Estate of Alex. Long, dead.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, Executor.

Dec. 24, 1824.

49